

THE SHAMROCK DISABLED

She Loses Her Topmast Early in the Race.

The Columbia Sails Over the Course. Winning the Second of the International Series for the America's Cup. According to the Agreement Made Before the Contest Began—A Ten-Knot Breeze Was Blowing When the Ship to the Challenger Occurred—Big Crowds Disappointed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Columbia, defending the America's Cup, covered the finish line at 2:37:10 this afternoon, winning the second race of the international series. Early in the contest of today the English challenger, the Shamrock, met with an accident that made her almost helpless, her topmast breaking.

A clause was inserted in the race agreement that if either yacht broke down after the start, the other was to continue over the course. According to this, the Columbia finished the race.

The racers crossed the starting line about 11 o'clock and at 11:30 when both boats were shipping along under a ten-knot breeze, the Shamrock's topmast snapped off, bringing down a big sheet of sail, and the British boat was soon a wreck so far as racing was concerned.

Captain Hagarth seeing it was useless to continue the contest ordered his big sails hauled in, turned about, and headed for the lights. The Columbia kept on the course and rounded the first ten-mile mark at 12:45.

Just before the mishap on the Shamrock the sea was streaked with wind, until it looked gigantic, and when the puff struck the Shamrock's sails it found the English Cup hunter not tuned up to the pitch that her supporters had argued. The club topsail went down in a heap, dropping in a trice, and the Shamrock was hopelessly crippled.

The big kite carried away clean and white with all its rigging and spars. The topmast had snapped off just above the hounds and from a distance the mainmast appeared to have been torn below the throat. The stay was hauled in and the wreckage cleared away. According to the rules governing such a case, which had been agreed upon by Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Iselin, the Columbia kept on to complete the course, Barr taking in the baby jib for safety sake.

Returning newspaper boats say the Columbia rounded the second stake boat at 1:25 and from there rounded the second ten-mile leg in one hour. There was then a thick haze over the water and the yacht was not visible from the Highlands. At 2:05, she came in sight of land.

At 2:10 p. m. the Columbia under mainmast, club topsail and balloon jib topsail was seen running very fast, heading north, northwest for the lights.

Mists Blown Far Away.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Oct. 17.—A day that might have been made to order for the competing yachts was the weather's gift early today to the second race between the Shamrock and Columbia. A wind that made the sea jump and strained the dingy canvas of lumbering old coasters until the hulls beneath groaned in protest was kicking up its heels outside the bar, when, at 9 o'clock, the rival sloops faced out to sea for the starting line. The wind had cleared up the scene of action, so that a fair day spread before them. The wind's broom had swept the mist back into the bay and chased the low clouds over the Highlands. There was no threat of rain during the early hours, and no fear that the mist would bother the boats, while the wind, which was blowing out of the east-south-east, seemed to be freshening all the time.

Both yachts were keen for the race. From the lively style in which the race of the green challenger hopped about on the deck of their boat it was evident that they meant to do their best to retrieve yesterday's defeat. They tried to get the Shamrock out of the Horseshoe ahead of the Columbia, but the big mainmast was stubborn and would not climb the ropes readily, and the graceful victory of yesterday's battle, which had been idly watching the recalcitrant sheet, got out ahead. She bounded over the water as light as a fawn, leading the way to the start as she had led it all over the course yesterday.

Scenes in the Race.

The weather sprang a delightful surprise on the yachtsmen early in the race. For the first two hours after the sun came up a mist that was a bit thicker than that of yesterday lay on the bay, and the same dull laden clouds overhead from horizon to horizon.

Early risers had every reason to believe that yesterday's performance of the weather was to be duplicated without any variations. But nature gave another proof of her agility and her resource by sending a quick shift of scene. Craft going down a bay about 7 o'clock found the bar and narrows misty and grey. The breeze, broken in its flight by the wall of houses and land, was light inside the bay, but just below the Narrows it had plenty of life.

The waters, which have been enjoying an unaccustomed period of rest, owing to the unusual series of calms, were dancing a hornpipe, and suddenly a rift of light showed along the eastern edge of the sea where the grey curtains of cloud dropped down to meet the water. The rift widened as the curtain slowly lifted, revealing the sun. The wind took a fresh start and came rustling inland at a stirring pace. The whole of the lower bay was dotted with sails.

It looked as though a convention of all the fishing craft that haunt the Jersey and Long Island shores had assembled inside of the Sandy Hook Bay. They blustered about the two racers in the Horseshoe thicket as flies in July. The way they thinned along, spinning loads of spray from their bows showed what sort of wind there was. Even the little "mink" boats, with but a single sheet of milled canvas spread, skimmed around as light as feathers in the breeze. It was one of those days when big sailing ships seem to spring up out of the sea and line up on the horizon inboard with their hunched skirts ballooning out in the breeze. Most of them

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Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.
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VICTORIA TO PARLIAMENT

The Queen's Speech on the South African Situation.

A Declaration That the State of Affairs Makes It Expedient to Strengthen the Military Forces. Measures to Be Introduced for the Purpose of Providing for War Expenditures—England's Sovereignty Asks the Legislative Body to Deal With an Exceptional Exigency and Prays for the Guidance of God.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The following is the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament today:

My Lords and Gentlemen: Within a very brief period after the recent prorogation I am compelled by events deeply affecting the interests of my empire to recur to your advice and aid. The state of affairs in South Africa makes it expedient that my government should be enabled to strengthen the military forces of this country by calling out the reserves. For this purpose the provisions of the law render it necessary that Parliament should be called together.

Except for the difficulties that have been caused by the action of the South African Republic the condition of the world continues to be peaceful. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Measures will be laid before you for the purpose of providing for an expenditure which has been or may be caused by events in South Africa. The estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you in due course.

My lords and gentlemen, there are many subjects of domestic interest to which your interest will be invited at a later period, when the ordinary session for the labors of a Parliamentary session has been reached. For the present I have invited your attention in order to ask you to deal with an exceptional exigency, and I pray that in performing the duties which claim your attention you may have the guidance and blessing of Almighty God.

There was keen competition among the members of the House of Commons to obtain seats at the opening of the Parliamentary session. Some of the members arrived as early as 8:05 a. m. In the morning the Yeomen of the Guard and the Beefeaters went through the usual ceremony of searching the cellars and vaults for conspirators. The speaker took the chair at 1:52 p. m. Meantime the crowds outside cheered the members as they arrived. The gentleman under of the Black Rod summoned the full House of Commons to the House of Lords to listen to the reading of the Queen's speech. Only eighteen persons were present in the House of Lords, but the galleries were crowded with peers and strangers. After the reading of the speech both houses took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Ambassador Choate and family, Mr. Charlesman Tower, United States Ambassador to Russia, and United States Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, were among those present in the galleries of the House of Lords.

The Prince of Wales held a private conference with Prime Minister Salisbury at the Foreign Office before the meeting of Parliament.

REPORTS FROM THE TRANSVAAL

The Boers Said to Have Been Repulsed at Mafeking.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A telegram from Lorenzo Marques states that Transvaal reports that the Boers have arrived there repulsed with heavy loss.

A despatch from Victoria confirms the statement regarding the fighting on October 14, north of Mafeking. An armored train attacked a Boer command. Two Boers were killed and three wounded. The train then retired. Subsequently the train again attacked the Boers. Nine British soldiers were wounded.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 17.—An armored train reconnoitered Spysfontein from Kimberley and engaged the Boers at that place. Five Boers were killed and seven wounded. The British suffered no loss.

The Archbishop of Cape Colony has issued an earnest pastoral letter in which he reminds the clergy and laity that men of equal honor and integrity have espoused opposite sides in the present war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Seeing that families are divided, he begs all to avoid talking so as to pave the way for durable peace and the establishment of friendly relations when war, in God's mercy, is a thing of the past.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA IN ACCORD

Together Seeking a Way to Settle the Transvaal Dispute.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Count of Montebello, French Ambassador to Russia, has been granted the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on the occasion of the visit to Paris of Count Mouraviev, the Russian minister in London. The Russian minister is in London on the occasion of the close union between France and Russia on pending political questions. Notably the South African dispute. Both France and Russia are still eagerly seeking some means of bringing about a peaceful solution of the Anglo-Boer quarrel.

COLONIAL SALUTING STATIONS.

Several Selections Announced by the Secretary of War.

Secretary Root announced today that the selection of saluting stations in the colonies, where the salutes of foreign vessels of war visiting the port will be returned by the respective departments of the navy. They are: Division of Cuba—Cabanana, Havana, Morro Castle, Santiago. Department of Porto Rico—Morro Battery, San Juan. Department of California—Honolulu, Hawaii.

MOLDERS ON A STRIKE.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 17.—The entire force of molders employed at S. R. White & Bro.'s foundry went on strike yesterday. They demand an increase of from 7 to 8 cents per flask.

Fire in a Manufacturing Plant.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The east half of the Fowler Bicycle Company's building on West Washington Street, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied by numerous small manufacturing firms and the loss of \$100,000 was divided among them.

Reduced Rates Account of Frederick Fair.

Via B. & O. R. R. All trains October 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, good for return until October 21, 22, 23, including admission. Special train October 18 and 19, leave Washington 9:05 a. m. and return from Frederick 5 p. m. same day. Rate \$1.65 for round trip, including admission.

Norfolk and Wash. Steamboat Co.

Delightful autumn trips to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Elizabeth River, and Ocean View. For schedule, see page 7.

15 carloads best Laths

now in and on the way; low rate. 6th & N. Y. ave.

TIN PLATE TESTIMONY.

President Daniel G. Reed Before the Industrial Commission.

The session of the Industrial Commission was occupied today with the consideration of testimony concerning the American Tin Plate Company, of Chicago, generally known as the tin plate trust. Daniel G. Reed, president of the company, appeared as a witness. He was testified that the consumer got tin plate cheaper because of the combination of the various plants, than would be the case were these combined plants operated independently. He believed that the tariff played no part in promoting the combination. The establishment of the industry he claimed was due to a protective tariff, and tin plate was having today markets. It was a matter when the American market was supplied by foreign plate. The witness insisted that the labor employed in the tin plate industry was well paid and satisfied.

The mere contention of the witness was that the successful establishment of the industry was due to the protection afforded by the tariff restriction of the Welsh armor. In this country a small number of plants was installed, and the witness thought about \$100,000 invested. The American article could not compete with the imported tin plate. It was alleged that the difference in the cost of production was due to a difference in rates. In 1890, when the plan of fostering the enterprise went into operation, the price of imported plate was \$5 to \$7 a box, and a box of tin plate in this country cost \$10. The present mill price of American tin plate the witness gave as \$4.65 a box, and the price of the imported articles at New York was given as \$5.25 a box. A member of the Commission then asked Mr. Reed if it did not show that the present tariff is nearly \$1 a box higher than necessary to protect the industry. He replied that the difference between the cost of production in this country and in Wales.

This question appeared to slightly confuse the witness, and one of the protectionist members of the Commission addressed him with an answer by suggesting that this margin might be needed to prevent the foreigner entering the home market by undercutting the price of the tin plate and the American producer. The witness thought it a long time in the future when American tin plate would be sold at a lower price than the tin plate of the United States. He said that his company to lower the price so as to meet all competition, but the main impediment to this was the American scale of wages. There was produced and consumed in the United States a tin plate of all the tin plate in the world. There were about four hundred mills in Great Britain, and about three hundred and thirty in this country. The tin plate produced in the United States was 30 per cent greater than a British mill.

The first skilled workmen in the tin plate industry in the United States were imported from Wales. The percentage of Welshmen employed as skilled workmen had since steadily declined, owing to the aptitude of American working in learning the trade. A roller, and there is one roller, said the witness, to each mill, costs \$10 a day, and their assistants make between \$6 and \$7 a day. These are the best paid workmen in the iron trade in the United States. The tin plate produced by the American Tin Plate Company makes \$2.50 or \$3 a day, unskilled laborers are paid \$1.40 a day; women and girls are paid about \$1.25.

The wages of all the workers in the employ of the American Tin Plate Company, the witness thought, would be about \$2.50 a day. The scale of wages in nearly all the branches was regulated by labor unions.

The men who made \$10 a day in the industry in the United States were duplicated in Wales at \$3 a day. He did not know anything about the differences in the cost of living or the relative product of the labor. The American "rollers," he said, lived as well as men with a hundred thousand dollars. They owned their homes, had nice houses, and nice cars. One with the establishment of the tin plate industry in the United States was that \$35,000,000 had been kept in this country which would otherwise have been sent abroad.

"If that money had been sent abroad, would the American consumer not have received more than \$35,000,000 in tin?" asked a member of the Commission. This was a question which the witness could not answer, but a protectionist member again came to his rescue by suggesting that in the present instance we had kept the \$35,000,000 in this country and had the tin plate.

The witness was asked for his opinion concerning the present high prices of iron and steel and their products, said that this was due to the demand. He could not see where the present high prices were maintained for at least a year or two.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

The German Press Again Agitating the Subject.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says he finds little interest in the Samoan question, which, however, seems to suddenly have become acute. The newspapers seem to regard the present moment as very opportune for pressing a solution favorable to the German claims.

The "National Zeitung" and "Boeren Courier" seem to suggest a desire to take advantage of Great Britain's trouble in Africa. The correspondent repeats the "Colonial Times" interpretation of the "Times" recent article on the subject, which, he says, was seriously misinterpreted.

MERGENTHALER NO BETTER.

Physicians Report That His Condition Is Serious.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Dr. Mergenthaler, the inventor of the Linotype typesetting machine, who has been ill at home, No. 159 West Landview Street, in the city, for nearly two weeks, was reported today by his physicians to be no better. Inventor Mergenthaler is suffering from an attack of pulmonary trouble, which developed from a cold, and his condition is said to be serious.

Pedlar Palmer's Best Stolen.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—During a sparring exhibition at the Hackney Music Hall last night Pedlar Palmer's thousand-guinea gold and diamond inlaid champion belt was stolen.

M. Arton Pardoned.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—M. Arton, of Panama Canal fame, has been pardoned.

Colored Boys Arraigned.

Burr Johnson, James Payton, and Ernest O'Neal, colored boys, were charged in Judge Scott's court this morning with the larceny of a quantity of tobacco and groceries, the property of Lizzie O'Keefe. Ernest O'Neal, the youngest boy, was turned over to the Board of Children's Guardians, and the other two were committed to the Reform School.

\$30.00 per 1,000 for best Shingles.

largest size, 6x20, all perfect. Libbey & Co.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Great Britain Assents to the Modus Vivendi Terms.

Official Notification of the Temporary Adjustment of the Dispute. Negotiations Likely to Be Soon Concluded—The Arrangement May Be Abrogated by Either Party to It.

The State Department has been officially informed that the Government of Great Britain has assented to the terms of the modus vivendi for the temporary adjustment of the Alaskan boundary dispute. This notification from Great Britain has been expected ever since last week when Sir Louis Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, announced in London that the Canadian Government had agreed to the terms of the modus vivendi.

State Department officials are reluctant as to the exact status of the negotiation, but it is indicated that there are some minor matters to be arranged. There is no hitch, however, and the modus vivendi will, in all probability, be ready for signature this week. In fact, there is almost a certainty that it will be completed to the satisfaction of both governments tomorrow.

When the agreement has been signed, the two governments will endeavor to arrange a permanent treaty on the boundary question. The modus vivendi merely defines a line marking the territorial limits of the United States and Great Britain. This is to remain in force at the pleasure of the two governments. It may be abrogated by either party.

THE PRESIDENT KEPT BUSY.

His Second Day's Reception by Citizens of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—The second day's reception of Milwaukee to President McKinley began at 9 o'clock. That was an early hour, considering the fatiguing experiences of yesterday in three States, winding up with a banquet in this city last night which lasted until 3 o'clock. The President, however, was up before breakfast in his apartments at the Palmer Hotel, and was prepared for another day of public demonstrations.

At 9 o'clock the party was driven in carriages to the soldiers' home, where it had been arranged that Mr. McKinley should visit the hospital and deliver an address. The same troop of brilliantly uniformed light horse that escorted the President from the railroad station last night escorted him to the soldiers' home. Thousands of people lined the sides of the streets through which the carriages passed, and President McKinley repeatedly lifted his hat and bowed in response to the enthusiastic public greetings. There was no such gathering as was seen at Chicago on the occasion of the fall festival a week ago, but there were enough to bear witness to the popularity of the President, and the manifestations of public enthusiasm for McKinley and expansion were most marked. The route which the carriages would follow in going and coming from the home had been published in advance in the local newspapers, and the decorations of public buildings and private residences along the way were of a most elaborate kind.

BRYAN ADDRESSING CROWDS.

Multitudes of Kentuckians Listen to His Speeches.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—William J. Bryan continued his tour through Kentucky today in the interest of Mr. Goebel, the Democratic candidate for governor, making his first speech at Frankfort, at 9 o'clock this morning. A large crowd greeted him. He drove from Frankfort to Versailles, from which place he took a special train to Lexington, arriving at 11:30.

He was met by the local Democratic campaign committee and the leading active men with a drum corps. Mr. Bryan's speech was simply a plea for the election of Goebel. He says if the State goes Republican this fall it will be impossible to carry it next year for the Democratic candidate for President. He admits that the State cannot be carried for Goebel with the Democracy divided. Mr. Bryan spoke at the Chautauqua Auditorium in Woodland Park. The building was crowded. His reception was cordial and his address to the voters was enthusiastically received. Bryan was accompanied by William Goebel, Ollie James, former Senator Blackburn, and other leading active men.

WILL PRINT ASSIGNMENTS.

An Innovation in a Navy Department Bureau.

Commander J. J. Hunker, of the Navy Department, has inaugurated a new system in announcing the changes in the assignments of officers of the navy, which will be of great assistance to the Navy Department and others interested in such matters. Previous to Monday several carbon copies of changes in assignments in the navy were made every day and given to the press bureau, but beginning Monday Commander Hunker will have a number of copies of the daily changes printed.

With the great increase in the changes of assignments that are constantly occurring, the printing of these changes will be of great assistance to the Navy Department and others to keep informed as to the whereabouts of officers.

\$3.25 Special Excursion to \$3.25

Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Account of Maryland fair at the Export Exposition, tickets will be sold for special train leaving Saturday, October 15, 15:15 a. m. Thursday, October 19, leaving Philadelphia 8:30 p. m. same day, at rate of \$3.25, including admission, tickets good only on special train in each direction. Train will stop at Exposition, South Street, in each direction.

\$1.25 each for clear Doors.

These are 1 1/2-inch thick, well made, 6th & N. Y. ave.

AWAITING THE PRESIDENT.

Cleveland Expected to Revel in Enthusiasm Tomorrow.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—President McKinley will be given an enthusiastic reception here tomorrow. Besides the President and Mrs. McKinley, there will be on the train Miss Barber, of Canton, the guest of the President; Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, and Secretary Wilson.

The President will be driven to the home of his sister, Mrs. Duncan, upon leaving the train early in the morning, and he will remain there until the hour for the reception at the Hollenden Hotel at 10 o'clock. Following the reception, which lasts until 11:30 o'clock, the President will be taken to luncheon at the Union Club by Senator Hanna. At 1:30 o'clock the party will be escorted from the club to the Erie station, from which the train leaves at 2 o'clock for Youngstown.

It is expected that William J. Bryan will also enter Ohio tomorrow. His family consented to come into the State, and Mr. John R. McLean has decided to accompany him.

The announcement was made this morning and the additional information was given out at the same time that if satisfactory arrangements can be made Mr. McLean's private car will be attached to the special train for the use of the newspaper men.

ARREST OF A MANILA EDITOR.

M. Fernandez Halted in Giving Utterance to Treason.

MANILA, Oct. 17.—The American authorities have arrested Editor Fernandez, of the "Patria" and seized his plant. Fernandez has been publishing literature headed, "Drop the Mask," which denounced the Americans and encouraged the Filipinos to continue their rebellion.

Former Consul Palanca, the labor leader of Manila, and the richest Chinaman in Luzon, has placarded Manila with bills demanding the respect and obedience of all Chinamen to him. Meanwhile the present Chinese consul has issued a proclamation denouncing Palanca. He obtained a guard and accompanied by the secretary of the legation, rode down the bills issued by Palanca. Both sides have appealed to the protest marshal and are awaiting his decision on the points in dispute.

BRIEF TERM PROMOTIONS.

Army Officers Get Higher Grade and Retirement Together.

President McKinley today telegraphed the Secretary of War and ordered promotions to the grade of brigadier general the following officers:

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Col. Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry; Col. Saquel Overhine, Twenty-third Infantry; Col. Daniel W. Burke, Seventeenth Infantry. The appointment of Colonel Pennington filled the vacancy caused by the retirement of General Shafter yesterday. According to the arrangement made by the Secretary of War, General Pennington was retired immediately upon his appointment and Colonel Frank named to succeed him. The course was followed with each of the officers named, making five promotions and five retirements in one day.

The retirement of General Burke, the junior officer in the list, leaves a vacancy which will be filled by the promotion of either Colonel Lawton or Col. Arthur MacArthur, who are now serving as brigadier generals of volunteer officers only. Their promotion will be held up until the return of President McKinley and may not be determined until after the opening of the campaign against the insurgents. Of the officers promoted today, General Overhine is the only one who has retained the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. General Frank had the same rank during the war with Spain, but was promoted out of the volunteers on the conclusion of the war. General Overhine distinguished himself in the Philippine operations and General Pennington was in command of the Department of Puerto Principe, Cuba.

ADMIRAL DEWEY RESTING.

He Spends a Quiet Day and Will Go to Atlantic Monday.

Admiral Dewey spent the day in rest. He received a few callers, and these were stanch personal friends. He looked over some letters of a personal nature, which had been submitted to him by his secretary, Lieutenant Crawford.

Arrangements were completed for the trip to Atlanta, where the Admiral will attend the presentation of the sword to Lieutenant Brumby, a Georgian, who was the Asiatic squadron's acting officer, and to the Admiral. The Admiral will leave Washington over the Southern Railway next Monday night.

During the train of the last three weeks Admiral Dewey desires as much quiet as possible, and his trip is to be made without the usual attendance of reception committees. He will travel in one of the private cars of the Southern Railway, and will be accompanied by Lieutenant Brumby, Lieutenant Caldwell, and L. S. Brown, of the Southern Railway. No committee will go from Washington, but a special committee will join the party just outside of Atlanta and escort Admiral Dewey to his hotel in that city.

At the conclusion of the sword presentation ceremonies at Atlanta, Admiral Dewey will return to Washington and will take up his work in connection with the Philippine Commission.

THE NEWARK'S DEPARTURE.

Captain McCalla Notices the Navy Department.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, of the cruiser Newark, telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy today that he would sail from San Francisco for Manila at 10 a. m. today. Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen telegraphed Captain McCalla to go ahead.

The Newark is the third vessel of the ten vessels ordered by the Philippine commission to join the party just outside of Atlanta and escort Admiral Dewey to his hotel in that city.

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Almost Beheaded by a Train.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 17.—Joseph Humble, son of the well-known colored politician, Adolphus Humble, was run over and killed by a freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad yesterday. His head was almost severed from his body.

A Train Kills Two Men.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 17.—Michael Lynot, of Middleport, and Robert Matz, of New Philadelphia, were killed in the suburbs of Pottsville yesterday by the Pottsville and Shamokin passenger train. Lynot was lying across the track, and was struck on the up track in the morning. Matz was caught between the tracks on the return trip.

Last 810 Tons to Niagara Falls via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special train will leave Washington 8 a. m. Thursday, October 19. Tickets limited to ten days, allowing stop-over at Buffalo, Rochester, Elmira and Watkins, returning. Families living detailed information on application to ticket agents.

\$1.25 per 100 ft. best Boards.

These are 1 1/2-inch thick, well made, 6th & N. Y. ave.

POLICE CHANGES ORDERED

Major Sylvester Transfers a Number of Patrolmen.

Many Improvements in the Bicycle Squad Planned—New Sergeants to Supervise the Wheelmen at Night. Outlying Districts to Be Protected. Another Man for Headquarters.

Several important changes in the personnel of the police force, and three distinctively new and what would appear to be advantageous features in the workings of the department were announced by Major Sylvester this morning.

In making the changes in the personnel of the force Major Sylvester has considered several things. In some instances the changes are made at the solicitation of policemen as a matter of preference or convenience to them. In others they are made because it is deemed advisable for the purpose of establishing a greater efficiency, while in a third instance, men are transferred as a punishment for some offense of which they have been adjudged guilty.

While the present